

Name: _____

The War in the Air and The War at Sea

Review: Canadians became engaged in Trench Warfare battles in early 1915 at the Second Battle of Ypres. Throughout the war Canadians fought at numerous other battles including The Battle of the Somme, The Battle at Vimy Ridge, and the Battle of Passchendaele. Canadians fought heroically amidst gas attacks, stunning casualty numbers, and horrific weather conditions. After the incredible victory at The Battle of Vimy Ridge the battle became a source of national pride and a marker of Canadian identity.

The War in the Air

In World War One _____ were still a new invention and being a _____ was extremely dangerous

- Many new pilots lived only a matter of _____
- _____ were not introduced until late in the war

At the start, pilots flew alone in _____ doing aerial

- Photographing and reporting on _____ troops

_____ were aerial duels between aircraft that used elaborate spins and rolls

A pilot became an _____ when they shot down _____ enemy planes

- Canada's most famous ace was _____
- He won the _____ → A British medal for _____

The War at Sea

In 1910 the _____ authorized the building of Canadian warships

- Under _____ control but turned over to _____ in a time of war

Canada's _____ transported munitions and food to Britain

- Not _____ part of the military
- Many lost their _____ when their ships were attacked

Britain's Navy was _____ and _____ than

Germany's Navy – BUT Germany had a trick up her sleeve

- _____ were German submarines
- Travelled _____ undetected and carried _____

To protect their ships, the Allied developed the _____

- A group of _____ travelling together protected by _____ destroyers

In 1915 a German U-boat sank the _____

- A _____ passenger ship
- Close to _____ passengers were killed → including many Canadian and _____ civilians

In 1917 _____ announced _____

- They would sink any ship heading to _____ whether they were from Allied countries or not